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The author advocates solution of the problem by the cession of a lane connecting La Paz with Arica, her most natural and convenient port.

EDUCATIONAL GEOGRAPHY

J. F. CHAMBERLAIN. **Geography: Physical, Economic, Regional.** (Lippincott's School Text Series.) 509 pp.; maps, diagrs., ills., bibliogrs., indexes. J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia, 1921. \$3.00. 8½ x 6 inches.

This book, designated for pupils of the secondary schools, is written around the thought that "to perform efficiently and justly our part in world and national affairs, we must know geography." We must know enough physical geography to give a proper foundation to our knowledge, enough economic geography to satisfy the demands for growth and influence in every walk in life, and we must know our own country beyond the bounds of superficiality. Certainly if, making use of this text, the study is carefully and skillfully conducted all these things will be accomplished, for the book has a surprising amount of information in its 500 pages. In general the chapters on physical geography discuss the usual topics of physiography plus a few chapters on relationships; the second portion of the book deals with the industries from the standpoint of their products; and the final pages are devoted to a regional geography of the United States.

Any estimate of the value of the book must take account of the status of geography in elementary and secondary schools. For replacement of physiography by general science in secondary school courses, the textbook, to be sure, cannot be blamed except indirectly; but a textbook to recover the lost ground must be constructed along radically different lines from those of a few years ago. It does not appear that this book is the Moses for which geographers have been scanning the horizon to lead them into the promised land. There is an independence shown by the author in the arrangement, in the correlations, and to some degree in the subject matter; but little in the treatment of the various subtopics. The book would be a direct contribution if other books similar in type had been able to hold the field for geography in the secondary schools; but, measured by the history of the subject in the high schools, the book is disappointing.

Again, some of the distaste for geography in secondary schools is caused by the teacher's inadequate presentation of the subject. The repetition of items without advanced treatment of them is a serious obstacle to the enjoyment and progress of geography in many school systems. The reviewer questions whether the treatment of the regional geography of the United States in this book is on a sufficiently advanced plane, particularly when compared with "Practical Exercises in Geography: Book One," which is used successfully in the sixth grade.

It is admittedly harsh treatment to attempt to compare a book with an ideal that cannot be realized at present. The stages towards this ideal will probably be slow and tedious, but every step in the right direction is a gain; and there is enough in this book to make it a new leader in the field of secondary school geography. Geographers will watch with interest the reception of the book.

ROBERT M. BROWN

FOOD PRODUCTION AND REQUIREMENTS OF THE UNITED STATES

RAYMOND PEARL. **The Nation's Food: A Statistical Study of a Physiological and Social Problem.** 274 pp.; map, diagrs., index. W. B. Saunders Co., Philadelphia and London, 1920. \$3.50. 9½ x 6½ inches.

Before the World War statistics in the United States were a little like firearms. Save for the census needed as a basis of Congressional representation, and the imports and exports needed for tariff legislation, statistics were too often a kind of private luxury, like shot guns and fishing tackle. The Department of Agriculture published some *estimates* and diligently gathered up and compiled other people's figures, but on the whole we were a very non-statistical nation.

The war put the manufacture of firearms and of statistics on an entirely new basis for a time. Scores of questions like this needed to be answered: "What is our normal consumption of _____?" "How much _____ can we spare for export?" This desire for knowledge covered almost every important commodity. To answer these questions in the light of war

needs, new statistical shops sprang up by the dozen and numbered their employes by the thousand.

Dr. Raymond Pearl was chief of one of these mushroom and unfortunately ephemeral statistical bureaus, that of the U. S. Food Administration, and he is one of the few war statisticians who has succeeded in making a permanent record. This book is his valedictory, and it brings together the results of vast labor.

It is partly a war document, but it is of permanent value. Many of its compilations compare the war period with the prewar period, and any person interested in the statistics of any particular food should consult it for references as to the sources.

The book contains 9 chapters and 77 tables comprising a great variety of information relating to production, consumption, import, and export of food and food elements.

J. RUSSELL SMITH

ANNALS OF THE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN GEOGRAPHERS

Annals of the Association of American Geographers, Vol. 10. 160 pp.; maps, diagrs., ills., index. Assoc. Amer. Geogr. and Amer. Geogr. Soc., New York, 1920. \$3.00 unbound; \$3.50 bound. 10½ x 7½ inches.

Volume 10 of the Annals deals with the proceedings of the fifteenth annual meeting of the Association at St. Louis (*Geogr. Rev.*, Vol. 9, 1920, pp. 139-140). The papers published in full are: Genetic Geography: The Development of the Geographic Sense and Concept, by C. R. Dryer (Presidential Address), pp. 3-16; The Boundaries of the New England States, by S. W. Cushing, pp. 17-40; The Influence of Lake Michigan upon Its Opposite Shores, with Comments on the Declining Use of the Lake as a Waterway, by R. H. Whitbeck, pp. 41-55; Weather Conditions and Thermal Belts in the North Carolina Mountain Region and Their Relation to Fruit Growing, by H. J. Cox, pp. 57-68; Rainfall of the Great Plains in Relation to Cultivation, by J. Warren Smith, pp. 69-74; Features of Glacial Origin in Montana and Idaho, by W. M. Davis, pp. 75-147; Memoir of Frederick Valentine Emerson, by A. P. Brigham, pp. 149-152.